VOL. XVII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING. DECEMBER 8, 1876.

OREGON AROUSED.

GOV. GROVER BURNED IN EFFICY. Berdened Old Sinner Quaking h Pear-Wis Monse Gnarded by Armed Hen While Wronged People Clamer for a Chance to Settle with Him-Petitions to the United States

not to Admit a Perjurer-

Our dispatches from Oregon inform us that the eitizens of that State are everywhere holding indignation meetings, at which the infamous action of Governor Grover in certifying to the election of the Democratic elector (Cronin) is being condemned in unmeasured terms, and petitions against Grover's admission to the United States Senate for having so shamefully violated his eath of office are being numerously signed, and will be forwarded to Washington. The greatest excitement prevails, and Grover dreading personal violence, is virtually a prisoner in his own house, which is guarded by night and day by armed men. Last night the Governor's body was

burned in effigy at the capital of the State. In South Carolina the most important event o the day was the inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain, a synopsis of whose inaugural address, together with Mr. Wade Hampton's card taking exceptions to certain portions thereof, are pub-

The Democratic branch of the lower House of the Legislature, having received sufficient accessions from the Republican branch, claims i morum of members holding the certificates o the Secretary of State, have admitted the eight Democratic members from Laurens and Edgefield counties, and demanded a recognition by the State Senate as the only lawful body. It is not probable that the request will be complied with The Supreme Court, however, which seems to be under the control of Tilden's influence, has rec eguized the Democratic House.

The situation of affairs in South Carolina may, therefore, be considered as decidedly mixed, with the prospect of an early settlement as remote as

Certificate of Vote Given to Crouin. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7 .- Latest advices from Salem, Oregon, say that all the Republican and emocratic electors assembled in the room of the caste chamber. The Secretary of State passed an envelope through the door to Cronin, who read it as a certificate of vote given to Odell, Cartwright and himself. He then put it in his pocket, refusing to show it to the Republicans. idell, Cartwright and Cronin seated themselves at a table and organized by electing Odell chair-man. Watts offered to leave the room, but as the other Democrats, Klipell and Loswell, re-fused to leave, he remained at the request of

fased to leave, he remained at the request of other Republicans.

Watts then tendered his resignation as elector. Odell and Cartwright severally demanded their certificates of Cronin, who repeatedly refused to surrender them. After some time Cronin asked if they refused to act with him. Odell and Cartwright said no very emphatically, but demanded that their authority to act should be shown. Cronin then left the table, the Republican electors having made no objection to co-operate with him, and, after calling in Miller and Parket, organized his electoral college, as before reported. Secretary Ohadwick claims to have acted simply under Governor Grover's orders. The latter was burned in effigy in Jefferson last night.

Governor Chamberlain Inaugurated His Address-Everything Quiet and

COLUMBIA. Dec. 7.-Governor Chamberlain o-day took the oath of office as Governor in the State House before Probate Judge Boone of Richland county, a joint resolution repealing the law that the oath should be taken before the Justice or the Associate Justice being pro viously passed. The inauguration was over be-fore it was known in the city, and only parties admitted by the authorities witnessed the cere-meny. A company of troops was stationed in the lower corridor, and the State constabulary gwarded the entrance. Governor Chamberlain

INAUGURAI.
said he accepted the office to which a major'ty of
the people for the second time called him with a
knowledge of the grave responsibilities and difficulties. No consideration but duty impelled
him to accept the position. He regarded the
present hour in South Carolina as a crisis in
which no patriotic citizen should shrink from any
public post to which he might be called.

The present struggle is in defense of the very
foundation upon which rests our Government and
free institutions. If we tailinow, the government
of South Carolina will no longer depend on the
consent of the governed, expressed by a free vote
of the majority of the people. If our opponents
triumph, under whatever guise of legal forms,
free government in the State is overthrown. His
chief care will be to contribute his utmost efforts
to defend the rights, guard the peace and promote the wellare of all the people of the State.
Other pressing duties had prevented his preparing the usual recommendations respecting public
affairs. This will be made in time. The pressing
duty now is to stand firmly against the aggression
of our opnoments. Only cowardies and treachery conter pressing duties and prevented his preparing the usual recommendations respecting public
affairs. This will be made in time. The pressing
duty now is to stand firmly against the aggression
of our opponents. Only cowardice and treachery
can rob the Republicans of a victory. If the Republican yield now, we shall witness the consummation of a cruel conspiracy by the Democrats to
wercome by brute force the political will of two
hundred thousand lawful voters. He had
mourned over previous public abuses. He
had labored for honesty. But he stood
appalled at the crimes against freedom and good
government recently witnessed here; the more so
because the North is divided in sympathies and
judgment upon such questions. It is written in
blood that no mation can safely rest on enforced
shavery or the degradation of a race. Yet the
American people are to-day divided on the question of the disfranchisement and degradation of
the same race it freed; and what is more astonishing, the Republicans have permitted the errors
attending the first efforts of this race in selfgovernment to so chill their sympathies as to
stand and practically say the peace of political
servitude isbetter than the abuses newly-acquired
freedom has brought.

He denounced the conduct of the Democratic
campaign as a brutal outrage, depending on
frawd, proceription, intimatation and murder.
Hampton had said he held not only the peace of
the State, but his (Chamberlain's) life in his hand.
This he did not doubt. His life could be taken, but
nothing could make him abate harred and opposition to the enshavement of the people of South
Carolina. All other considerations must yield to
duty to resist the final success of that outrage
attempted by the Democrats.

After the delivery of Gov. Chamberlain's inaugural the Legislature adjourned.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE

met to day with a constitutional quorum of mem-bers holding certificates from the Secretary of State. They confirmed all acts previously done, and finally ceated the Edgefield and Laurens delegations. A committee was appointed to in-form the Senate that the House was ready for business, and to ask Gen. Ruger to remore the troops from the State-house.

Democrats Still Kicking Against the Henult.
TALLAHABSEE, Dec. 7.—Quo marrento was igened and served on the Hayes electors yesterday before they cast their votes; also, a bill of injunction was obtained, on behalf of Gen. Drew, against the members of the cava-sing board, and an order granted restraining them from completing the canvass on the basis of the rote as anvassed by the majority of the board for electors. The Attorney General, W. A. Cocke, cleetors. The Attorney General, W. A Cocke, a member of the canvassing board in otested against the action of the board in other of the majority of votes in favor of the 'ves electors, and denounced the same as commal and a gross falsification of the returns of the in the office of the Secretary of State. He alse gave certificates of election to the Till on electors, stating therein the returns on the sal canvassed by the board showed a clear or greatly for the Tilden ann Hendricks electors. The Hemocratic electors, Massra, W. Call, Robert Fruitonia, E. B. Hitton and Jaz. E. Young, met at the Capitol, in the office of the Attorney General, and cast the vote of the State according to law. They also signed a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, stating their legal election, and praying they might be recognized as electors of the strate.

The visiting statesmen, allessra, Marble, Saltenstall, Biddle, Selfers, Hay, Read, Gibson, of Mo.; Gen. Young and Gev. Brown, of Ca.; Col. Hawley and P. H. Smith, of Hil., Gov. Noyes and Mr. Liste, of Onlo: General Wallace and Mr. classic, of Onlo: General Wallace and Mr. classic, and the Congressional committee. The Repoblican electors mot in the Executive chamber, and organized by electing F. C. Humphries, president, and A. W. Leonard, secretary, They east their vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and G. H. Pearce, colored, one of the electors, was selected as messenger to convey the returns to Washington.

"Conference, colored, one of the electors, was selected as messenger to convey the return to Washington. a member of the canvassing beard, potested

Washington.

"CONGRESSIONAL BOAMERS" EXPECTED.

TALLAHABSEE, Dec. 7.—The canvassing board has not yet completed the canvass, and has been all day in session, and some changes will, it is said, be made in the count for the State officers. The coming of the Congressional committee is looked for with great anxiety, and it is expected they will go into these counties where the frauds were conspicuous, and thus be brought face to face with those testifying. Attorney General Cocke will, it is understood, at the conclusion of the canvass, review the proceedings, and dissent from the opinion of his colleagues on the board. The military yet remain, but orders are daily expected calling the artillery to Washington.

HARTFORD, CONN., Dec. 7.—The Republicans will are one hundred guns to-morrow at noon, in

DEM. CONGRESSMEN IN CAUCUS. Speaker Bandali on the Eampage— Ben Hill Moderate—Is Fernando Wood Deranged?—World Person Wood Beranged?-Won't the Police Please Keep an Eye on Him?

The Democrats, in their haste to get into cauus, adjourned the House immediately after the morning hour, deeming party matters of higher moment than national legislation. Mr. Lanar presided, as usual, with Mr. Banning as secre-

ary. Mr. HEWITT, from the committee appointed at the meeting on Wednesday, reported a resolu-tion providing for a committee of ten members to act with a committee of five, to be selected by the Demogratia Senators, to consider the subject of the rec election of Presidential electors and affairs in the South generally, and all other matters of a party character, and report from time to time to meetings of the caucus to be called to hear and act upon such reports. SPEAKER RANDALL RESURED.

Mr. WOOD took occasion to renew his attack upon the President, and in this was seconded by Speaker RAWPALL, who seems bound to supply any deficiency in his discretion by real in the cause of those who elevated him to the position he occupies. He must have felt somewhat rebuked when Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, the Hotspur of the House, rebuked him and counseled moderation, and even Mr. Bun, Hill refused te join him in his denunciation of the Executive. of the committees which they had just sent South. Mr. HOUSE, of Tenn., unquestionably the ablest lawyer and one of the coolest heads on the Democratic side, urged that any action again President Grant would have a damaging effect upon any prospect Mr. Tilden might have of securing the electoral votes or of securing the rejection of any Republican vote so that the election might go to the House.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, made a characteristic speech denunciatory of President Grant and the employment of troops in the disturbed States, declaring that the heel of the usurper was already on the neck of the people. Finally Mr. WOOD offered a resolution, for the purpose of testing the views of those present, ooking to the presentation of a resolution in the House for the appointment of a committee to in

puire whether the President had been guilty of ANY IMPRACRABLE OFFENSE. This was warmly opposed by Mr. LORD, of N. Y., who offered a substitute, which was adopted, declaring it advisable to await the reports of the select Southern election committees which have

The stand taken by Mesers, Hill and Brown was a surprise to many, and had a marked in-fluence upon the action of Northern and Western men. It is not impossible that under the lead of Messrs. Randall and Wood, in view of the po-sition of the former, the caucus may be at some future time dragooned into agreeing to a vote of censure upon the President for sending troops to the Southern States, but it was evident that the present time was not auspicious, and the effort was not pressed. No positive action against the adoption of Mr. Hewirr's committee, and Mr. Loan's substitute for Mr. Woon's resolution, was had. The caucus adjourned subject to the

THE MEXICA W GOVERNMENT OVERTURNED

Defeat of the Legitimate Government - The Revolutionists Under Diaz Enter the City of Mexico in Trismph - Diaz Proclaims Rimself President and Forces the Lanu of a Million From the Merchants. HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The English steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz and brings the following

Poraro Diaz defeated the Government army under General'Alatorre, near Huamantla about 100 illes distant from the City of Mexico. Although he had much the larger force, Diaz was nearly defeated, after 4 hours fighting, when General Gonzales came up with 4,000 men, turning the scale and completely destroying General Alof the troops in favor of Diaz. President Leric De Tejaua, with his Government, fied from the Capital on the 21st, escorted by about 1,000 men. He made for Morella, where in imitation f Juares he will attempt to maintain the Constitutional Government. His train consisted of 16 carriages, 100 extra animals and \$500,000, b his escort began to desert him the next day, and on the third day he had but 300 men. When last heard from he was in the State of Micho-

pointed Tagle, an adherent of Diar, governor of the district, and Delrio, another Diaz man, presi-dent of the city municipality. Perfect order reigned in the city during the interregnum. Gen. Diar and staff entered the city on the 23d in the midst of the greatest demonstration. Intelligence is received daily of the surrender of cities. ligence is received daily of the surrender of cities, towns and garrisons. Vera Cruz has also declared adherence to Diaz. The railroad is now running uninterruptedly. Gen. Diaz declared that the necessities of the situation required that be should assume the Presidency of the Republic, and on the Soth he was officially announced as Provisional President. He invited the merchants of the city to meet him at the palace, where he told them he wanted a loan of half a million dollars at one per cent. per month, which was granted.

HENDRICKS ON THE SITUATION The Question a Serious One, and Likely to Entail Grave Responsibilities - Declines a Statement Relative

publishes an interview with Gov. Hendricks on the situation. He thinks the action of the Re-turning Boards in Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana not in accordance with the laws of those States or the Federal Constitution, but hope Congress will do justice and assert the true spirit of the Constitution. He does not believe that the of the Constitution. He does not believe that the Vice President can declare who is elected, or that the two Houses of Congress are simply witnesses as to the count, furnishing tellers to certify to the correct reading of the ballots. He relied upon the twenty-second joint rule, which he contends has been in operation since 185s, and declares it is a legislative interpretation of the Constitution specially intended to meet such a crisis as the present one. He admits the possibility of the House declaring Tilden President and the Senate declaring Hayes President, and that such a crisis would be of the most serious character and entail upon all parties the gravest responsibility. He declined making any statement as to his recent meeting with Gov. Tilden.

Hampton's Card-He Discountenance the "Hand of the Assassin." COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 7 .- Gen. Wade Hamp-

on has issued the following card to the public: The following paragraph appears in an address of D. H. Chamberlain delivered in the Capitol to-day: "The gentleman who was my opponent for this office in the late election has recently declared, as I sim credibly informed, that he holds not only the peace of this city and State, but my life, in his hand. I do not doubt the truth of his statement. Neither the public peace nor the life of any man who now opposes the consummation of this policy of fraud and violence is safe from the assaults of those who have enforced that policy." I pronounce this statement infamously laise. I, by my unswearled exertions, have endeavored to preserve the peace of the State, and I have thus contributed to shield from popular indignation one who has proved himself a disgrace to his rank and a traitor to his trust. His conscience may make him tremble, but neither I nor the men with whom I act countenance the hand of the assassin. to-day: "The gentleman who was my op;

WADE HAMPTON.

Another Democratic Governor D ing (?) His Duty.

St. Louis, Dec. 7 .- The full proceedings of the Presidential electors in this State at their meet ng in Jefferson City yesterday show that Chas district, applied by letter to Gov. Hardin for a certificate of election, on the ground that Gen. D. M. Frost, the Democratic elector, was incligi-D. M. Frost, the Democratic elector, was ineligible, and that he (Stifei) received the highest vote cast for an eligible elector in this district. This application was refused by Gov. Hardin, he stating that a certificate had already been issued to Gen. Frost. During the session of the college Mr. Stifei presented a communication setting forth Gen. Frost ineligibility, and claiming the right to act as an elector from the Third district. This the college declined to have read.

Subsequently. General George H. Shields, chairman of the Republican State Committee, presented a protest to the college against the appointment of any person to act in the place of General Frost, as being illegal under the laws of the State, and also against General Frost's substitute being allowed to vote or act as an elector, as being ineligible and not legally entitled to act;

stitute being allowed to vote or act as an elector, as being ineligible and not legally entitled to act; and against the refusal of the college to permit Mr. Stifel to act as an elector. The protest also sets forth in detail the grounds on which General Frost is ineligible.

This protest was laid on the table by a vote of the college, and the vote of electors for President and Vice President was taken as previously reported.

Democrats Still Hunting After Incli-MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—It has transpired that

D.L. Downs, one of the Republican electors of this State, is an examining surgeon of the pen-sion bureau. The Democrate claim that he is, therefore, ineligible. The Republicans argue, on the other hand, that the position of pension sur-geon is not any office within the contemplation of the Constitution.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE. POLITICAL DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES

The Oregon Matter in the Senate-An Investigation to be Instituted—The President's Louisiana Message Dis-cussed—Fernando Wood Still Riding

a very High Horse-The Joint Rales. Congressional Summary. GENATE.

In the Senate yesterday, after the disposal of ome routine business, the Louisiana case again

some routine business, the Louisiana case again came up for discussion upon a report made by Senator Anthony, from the Committee on Print-ing, to print the message of the President sub-mitted on Wednesday, and the accommanday mitted on Wednesday, and the accompanying letter of Senator Sherman and other gentlemen. The debate that followed was participated in principally by Senators Sherman, McDonald principally by Senators Sherman, McDonaid Thurman, Whyte, West, Morton, Sargent, Logan and Edmunds. The Democrats, as usual, had much to say about Republican frauds and manufactured affidavits, and they could not give sufficient expression to their indignation that the President should have sent them what they considered an entirely unofficial document. They lost sight of the fact that it was made the duty of the Executive from time to time to give Congress information as te the condition of the country. The Constitution does not prescribe what form such information should take, but tois left entirely to the discr of the President. The real truth is (and the Democrats cannot disguise the fact) that they are angry because the truth has been given the country in advance of the story the committee which represented their party intended to tell. This was in part indicated by the proposition to print with the message certain views of the Dem-ocrats. Mr. Anthony, of course, could not accept any such a proposition, and the report as pre-sented by the Committee on Printing was finally

made to the fact that the Democratic Governo of New Jersey had refused even to entertain a protest from the Republicans in relation to an elector from that State, and to the further fact that the Democratic Governor of Oregon had deliberately ignored the will of the people of his State, as expressed at the ballot-box, by giving a certificate to a Democrat who was not elected. The mere mention of these cases should have been sufficient to make the Democrats cease their talk about fraud and 'unfairness, but instead a weak attempt to apologize for the re-ported action of the Governor of Oregon was made by the Democrats, who, however, found ves in a very awkward predicament, and evinced a willingness to drop the subject.
Senators Edmunds and Logan caused the Dem-

ocrats to feel quite unpleasant by showing up their inconsistency in the case just mentioned, and cited authorities in law and quoted from speeches and reports made by some of these very Democratic Senators to prove their inconsistency in assuming that the Governor of Oregon was right in the action reported to have been taken by him. The Privileges and Election Commit-tee will no doubt be directed in accordance with the resolution of Mr. Mitchell to inquire into the Oregon case, and they will show up Governor Grover's illegal conduct in its proper light. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Atkins from the Committee on Appropriations, reporte the annual pension appropriation bill. This is the easiest bill to frame, for it is, of necessity, based upon the amount found to be due for pensions under existing laws, and the figures are casely arrived at. There could be no pourse or justification for withholding this would have been delayed, as the other appropria-tion bills will be, until there are further developments in the Presidential contest; for it seems to be pretty well understood that the Democrate are not disposed to be in a hurry with the other Speaker Randall took occasion incidentally to

decide that the joint rules were still in force and operation. He refused to entertain a motion made by Mr. Monroe to take a Senate bill from the opportunity to make this decision as a set-off to the decision of Vice President Ferry in the Senate yesterday that there were no joint rules. But Mr. Randall will find it easier to make such decisions from the chair than he will to enforce them, for when the proper time comes the recon them, for when the proper time comes the record will be very thoroughly quoted against him. But then Mr. Randall was elevated to the chair for the purpose of upsetting rules and precedents when necessary, and he will not be found hesitating in attempt to do so. He was very determined in the enforcement of the rule as against Mr. Monroe's proposition, but he had a convenient forgetfulness of the rules a few minutes later, when Mr. Holman reported a bill to take \$21,000 from the Treasury to ina. Florids and Louisiana. The rules are very lina, Florida and Louisiana. The rules are very explicit that money shall not be taken out of the Treasury for any purpose unless the proposition to do so shall have been first considered in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Holman is such a stickler for the enforcement of these rules that he will not even permit a poor soldier, who may be dying of wounds received while he was engaged in protecting the Union from the assaults of Mr. Holman's robel friends in the South, to get his poor pension of eight dollars a month, without having the Committee of the Whole first pass upon the claim. But he could stretch his economic conscience to the point of hurrying economic conscience to the point of hurrying though an appropriation of \$21,000 for a partisan object; for, disguise it as they will, the sending of these committees to the South is not so much for the good of the country as it is to make capital for the Democratic party. Well, when this mat-ter came up, Mr. Randall who was so swift to assert that the joint rules prohibited the taking up of a Senate bill to give a poor soldier a pension, forgot entirely the existence of that other rule relating to appropriation of money. But what else could Mr. Randall do? He must stand by his friedds. The Democratic party is made up mainly of the robel element, and to relax a rule to give a Union soldier a pension might give of-fense to his political friends; while they would not fail to applaud any relaxation that would give

them an advantage.

Mr. McCrary offered an important resolution for the appointment of a joint committee, whose duty it should be to consider the vexed question of counting the electoral vote. There was no good reason why the resolution should not have been adopted at once, but Mr. Fernando Wood, who is terribly suspicious of anything coming from a Republican source, (people who require most watching are generally the most suspicious.) insisted upon its going to the Judiciary Commit

Mr. Wood was subsequently very indignant because Mr. Kasson objected to the immediate con-sideration of a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the orders to troops in replied to that he will find something upon which he may be able to hang a resolution of impeach-ment. Let him possess his soul in patience. He will get all the information he desires at the

XLIV Congress-Second Session.

THURSDAY, December 7, 1878.

Senate.

The Senate was called to order at 12 m. by President pro tempore FERRY, and prayer was

offered by the Chaplain.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate an inventory of the property of the Senate in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms. On the table and printed. The CHAIR also laid before the Senate House bills 1,607, 1,824, 3,687, 4,112 and 4,116, which were

properly referred.

Also, several engrossed bills.

Also, a communication, in the form of a petition, from C. Schurr and J. B. Henderson, asking that the Constitution be amended so as to allow the electoral vote to be counted by the Supreme Court.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the matter contained in
the communication had already been reported to
the Senate, and moved the communication be
laid on the table. So ordered.

PRESIDENT'S LAST MESSAGE TO BE PRINTED. Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, said he was authorised to report back the message of the President and accompanying documents in relation to the committee sent to Louisians to witness the count of the electral vote, with a recommendation that they be

Mr. SAULSBURY, from the same committee, said he did not give his assent to printing this testimony, because he was opposed to sending out ex parte testimony under the authority of the Senate. He had no objection to the message or the letter, but did not want the evidence printed.

delecter in Oregon, and yet certificates were issued to them.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not know how this question got in here now, as he had been out of the Chamber for an hour, and not expecting it would come up he was not fully prepared to discuss it, but would attempt to say a few words upon it. He reviewed a large number of cases and read a number of citations from law to show that the person elected to an office may be disqualified from holding that office at the time of the election, but at time of performing the duties of the office he may be qualified and his place may be given to him. But in ease of electors who were appointed the Constitution declares that a person who is disqualified shall not be appointed, not even under any circumstances. Whether it or the letter, but did not want the evidence printed.

Mr. McDONALD said he would not object to printing all that came to the Senate on this subject, but as the Senator from Ohio alluded yesterday to another party, who was present during that count, he would like to have printed a statement made by that other party, and he offered a newspaper sip: headed "Democratic manifesto."

Mr. ANTHONY objected to reading and printing mere newspaper sips. The Senate did not even order the reading of the President's message. Mr. McDONALD said he would then have the elip read as a part of his remarks, and it was read-by the Chief Clerk, setting forth the offer made

by the Democratic committee to a joint action be-tween the two committees.

Mr. McDONALD, resuming, said as the Re-turning Board had been highly eulogized, he offered to be read the preamble attached to the report made by the investigating committee in 1675 and it was read. report made of the interest of the left, and it was read.

Mr. SHERMAN asked that certain portions of the same report on the same subject be read, showing the confidence which the same committee put in the acts of this same Returning Board;

showing the confidence which the same committee put in the acts of this same Returning Board; and they were read.

Mr. BOGY explained the manner in which the proceedings were conducted by the board.

Mr. EATON said the President invited a committee of gentlemen, composed of the Republican party, to witness this counting. Whether it was a tast count or not would be determined hereafter. The Senator from Ohio told the Senate that a distinguished gentleman from New York went down there at his own expense to witness this count. That was very commendable. Then, why did not the gentleman have the evidence printed at his own expense? In due time the full evidence will be laid before the Senate, and the country will then know all about this count.

Mr. TRUEMAN said he should not object to printing this evidence with an amendment which he should submit. If he appeared to object it was because he did not want the opinion of the Senators and the country forestalled by this evidence before the complete story was told. The whole testimony would soon be here. The results it culminated in Louisians did not startle anybody, for it was only the third act in this drama. When the whole story came here they would see how several thousand majority on one side was changed to another side by over 3,000. Why was not the vacancy on that Returning Board filled? This very fact showed a predisposition to do wrong, and no whitewashing report would satisfy the American people. All of this desire to print showed undue haste to get a one-sided statement before the beeple.

ENNATOR MORTON TO THE FRONT.

Mr. MORTON said a most singular spectacle was presented here to day. Senators were denouncing this Returning Board, and while we are seeking to lay before the country the evidence upon which this board acted. The Democrats, becore this board, were invited to furnish their testimony and have it printed with this and let it go before the country together, but they refused to furnish their evidence, and now they want to make up a case which never went before the Returning Board. It shows that they were not extended with the case which they had, and want now to make up a new case. The Republicans were not afraid of new testimony. He sent to the deak to be read the invitation of the Republican committee to the Democrats to units with them and furnish the evidence in their possession to be printed with this, and the refusal of the Democrats to do it. SENATOR MORTON TO THE PRONT.

and farnish the evidence in their possession to be printed with this, and the refusal of the Democrats to do if

Mr. THURMAN said there was nothing to show that the Democratic case was not all in, or that they wanted to make a new case.

The Senator from Indiana says the evidence was not all in, as the Democrats did not furnish what they heid in their hands. Then how was this Returning Board able to make up its report, and where did this committee get the evidence which they have brought here to have printed? This was only the one-sided statement of an unofficial committee, and they want to send it out to the country as a fair statement of what took place. This was a little the most modest proposition he had ever heard of. He approved the action of his Democratic friends in Louisiana for refusing to be a party to any such contract.

Mr. MORTON repeated that the action of the Democrats showed conclusively that they were not satisfied with their case, and wanted to make a new one.

Mr. McDONALD asked Mr. Monton if he would have advised the Republicans to give their testimony up to the Democrats to be printed.

Mr. MORTON. Most certainly I would. I would not ask, neither did the Republicans ask, that the originals should all be placed at the dispecsal of the opposite party; but I would urgethat copies be given, just as the Republicans asked of the Democrats.

the Demograts.

Mr. THURMAN again stated that this committee was unofficial and all one-sided, and that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. SMERMAN) and his colleagues were no more than any other private citizens, and could not give official sanction to their acts.

citizens, and could not give official sanction to their acts.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired to work himself up, if possible, to the point of absolute impartiality, and consider the case in that frame of mind. Now the Constitution says that the President shall from time to time transmit to Congress information upon the state of the Union. This is just what he has done, and all the Presidents from Washington down have done the same thing. He used such means as he chose to do it as he thought best. No matter whether the information was trustworthy or not, the President has obtained it and sent it here, and we are asked not to print it, but to wait until some other person or party had obtained a different class of information and sent it here. REPROOF TO SENATOR WHYTE.

Mr. WHYTE thought if some one could take this testimony and separate the chaff from it he would vote to print what was retained. He would go further, and vote to print the statement of the supervisors. They had been told that an affidavit supervisors. They had been told that an affidavit mill had been in opperation in Louisians, and affidavits were ground out by the bushel. He read a portion of the testimony submitted in the Carpenier report of 1877 to show the method resorted to in manufacturing affidavits, and inferred that the affidavits brought here at this time were made in the same manner.

Mr. WEST said he did not know whether the Senator from Maryland could leave the state subject of the election of 1872. His remarks implied that because there was one porjurer in Louisians then all the citizens there were such, Let the Senator apply the same rule to his own State.

Let the Senator apply the same rule to his own State.

He cited cases wherein the Democrats also had made most startling affidavits without a foundation at all. And we are asked to admit that these affidavits are on a parallel with such affidavits. This was a severe case of the pot calling the kettle black, but he did not know that the Republicans ever claimed any merit for the blackness of their kettle, for they have never recognized the act of the 1872 election in Louisiana, spoken of in the Carpenter report.

Mr. BAYABD said this was no time to decide upon the merits of the action of the Returning Board of Louisiana. The proper time would come and it would then be done, and he almost deprecated that any one on that side of the Chamber had thought it best to discuss the question now. He was anxious to get every item of information on this subject that could be obtained.

In the events which were now taking place obtained.

In the events which were now taking place none of us could stand unless we stood upon the rock of truth without party bias, and neither party nor man can stand upon party shams.

BESTRAINT UPON WOULD-BE ELECTORS. MRSTAINT UPON WOULD-BE RIECTORS.
Mr. SARGENT took the floor, but yielded for Mr. Howe to introduce a bill to restrain persons from acting or assuming to act as electors for President and Vice President. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, to Mr. PADDOCK, to introduce bill to establish a mail route to the Black Hills. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Also, a bill to provide for the distribution of such public documents as have been ordered. Also, a bill to provide for the distribution of such public documents as have been ordered printed by Congress. Referred to the same committee.

Also, to Mr. WRIGHT, to report from the Committee on Claims on certain cotton claims, and ask the discharge of the committee. So ordered.

Also, to Mr. CAMERON, of Wis., a bill in relation to navigation and commerce. Referred to lation to navigation and commerce. the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SARGENT resumed the floor, and said Senators talked of shuffing and trickery, and he wanted to tell them of the action of the Governor of New Jersey, who, yesterday, refused to take action on a protest against issuing a certificate to a Democratic elector.

Mr. RANDOLEPH said there were three Democrats and three Republicans on the board for issuing certificates, and the Governor was president of the board.

This protest came before them, and a majority, with the Governor voting with the Democrats, refused the protest. CRITICISM OF GOVERNOR BEDEL.

This protest came before them, and a majority, with the Governor voting with the Democrats, refused the protest.

Mr. SARGENT asked if the Governor then gave the sertificate to the Republican elector who claimed it.

Mr. RANDOLPH said he did not.

Mr. SARGENT said he was not prepared to say but that the Governor of New Jersey did what was right; but he wanted to call their attention further to a similar case in Oregon, where Republican electors were elected, and the Democratic Governor did withhold the certificate from one of the electors, who was objected to because he was a postmaster at the time of his election, and gave a certificate to a Democratic elector, who was not elected, who thereupon appointed two others to fill vacancies in the College, and set up an Electoral College of their own, and cast a vote for Mr. Tilden and two for Mr. Hayes, thus voting for Hayes by proxy.

After such a course as this he was prepared to believe almost anything he heard about the intention of the Democratic party to obtain control of the Government, and then Senators come here and talk about shuffling and trickery. He read from reports of several cases before different courts to show that the act was clearly lifegal.

Mr. MERRIMON asked if there were not decisions on both sides of this question, and a colleguy took place between Senators Markerson, Sargent, Mirchell and Logan, tending to show that such was not the case.

Mr. SARGENT, resuming, said it was folly for gentlemen to come here and talk about fraud in the counting of the vote in Louisiana. Why, the Regublican party had been trying ever since it had been organized to prevent illegal and fraudulent counting and voting. They had been striving to protect every man in casting his vote fairly, fully and honestly once, and but once, and if he thought the party had any different object in view he would not stay in it.

THE OREGON REKTORAL FRAUD.

THE OREGON ELECTORAL PRAUD,

Mr. MITCHELL asked leave to introduce a Mr. MITCHELL asked leave to introduce a resolution setting forth the circumstances under which the Governor of Oregon issued a certificate to an elector who was not elected, which action was who by illegal and fraudulent. Therefore the Committee on Privileges and Elections be requested to inquire into the circumstances of the case and report the same to the Senate. He asked that it be printed and laid on the table. So ordered.

Mr. MORTON read from various reports and statutes to show that the view of the action of the Governor of Oregon taken by Mr. Sanozaw was correct. He said that he had not, and would not, characterize the act of the Governor of Oregon as illegal. He had been informed that some four or five of the Democratic electors were disqualified similarly as was charged against the elector in Oregon, and yet certificates were issued to them.

was legal to give the place of a disqualified elector to another elector was a question he would not touch span at this time.

He further attempted to show from the English law that where persons voted for a person who was ineligible to effice, knowing that person to be ineligible at the time they voted for him, then the vote so cast should go for nought.

DIFFICULT TO REALIER. Mr. EDMUNDS refuted the position taken by Mr. TRURMAN, and read further from the Eng-lish law to show that due notice must be given that a person is disquisibed before the voter cast lish law to show that due notice must be given that a person is disqualified before the votes cast for him can be made to go for nought.

He did not believe that the Governor of Oregon had thwarted the will of the people, as had been charged. He could not believe it. There must be some mistake about it, even though the newspapers say so. It cannot be that the Governor of Oregon assumes that the people over that State, embracing \$2,000 square miles, have received due notice that the elector. Mr. Watts, is disqualified from holding the position of elector. THURMAN'S INCONSISTENCY EXPOSED.

eport.
Mr. LOGAN answered in the affirmative.
Mr. EDMUNDS. And is this the same Sen Mr. EDMUNDS. And is this the same Sena-tor from Ohio that signed that report. Mr. LOGAN. Yes, sir; the same gentleman. [Much laughter, in which Mr. Thruman, joined.] The vote was then taken by yeas and nays on adopting the report of the Committee on Print-ing—to print the message and addavits—and it was adopted—for reas and 30 nays. The Senate than, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Appropriations, reported the annual pension ap-propriation will, appropriating over \$28,000,000, and it was made the special order for to-morrow in Mr. DUNNELL of Minn, introduced a bill to mend the act of July 12, 1886, granting land the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads. Referred to Public Lands Commit-

House of Representatives.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal., offered a bill to quiet Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal., offered a bill to quiet certain land titles in California, and a bill to confer the right of pre-emption in certain cases in California, both of which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MONROE, of Ohio, asked that a Senate bill in relation to a pension, now on the Speaker's table, be taken up and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The SPEAKER said that could not be done, even by unanimous consent, because the joint rules prohibited it.

Mr. MONROE said he would like to discuss that question as to the joint rules.

that question as to the joint rules.

COUNTING OF ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. McCRARY, of Iowa, asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution, reciting that there have been and are differences of opinion as to the proper mode of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States, and as to the legitimate way of determining the question; that it is of the proper in President and Vice President of the United States, and as to the legitimate way of determining the question; that it is of the utmost importance that all differences of opinion and all doubts as to the proper mode of counting the vote should be removed, to the end that the votes may be legally counted and the result declared by the proper tribunal, whose decision must not be questioned; and to that end that the Speaker be authorized to appoint a committee of five members, to act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate, to prepare a report without delay such measure, either by law or constitutional amendment, as may secure the desired end.

constitutional amendment, as may secure the desired end.

Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., said that this was a question of so much importance that the resolution should first be considered by a regular committee of the House, and that that committee should have leave to report at any time.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. FRYE, of Me., presented a telegraphic report of the action of the Colorado Legislature, protesting against the refusal of the House to admit the member-elect from Colorado. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LYNDE, of Wis., was excused from service on the committee to visit Louisiana, and Mr. BERER, of N. Y., was appointed in his place.

Mr. LAMAR, of Miss. by direction of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, asked that the Senate bill No. 18, to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, be made the special order for Wednesday, Docember 20, Objection was made.

Mr. HAYMOND, of Ind., from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to change the name of the First National bank of Greenbury, Mass., to Merrimac. Passed.

Mr. HURD, of Obic, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to so amend the Revised Statutes as to authorize a change of the place of PROTEST FROM COLORADO.

mr. HUKD, of Obso from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill' to so amend the Revised Statutes as to authorize a change of the place of holding the courts in Arksnass. Passed.

FACTIC BALLBOAD.

Mr. McCRABY, of Jowa from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 1862 in relation to the construction of the Pacific railroad, so as to make the railroad known as the Burlington and Missouri River railroad a branch of the Union Pacific road.

Mr. FRYE, of Me., made the point of order that the bill must first be considered in Committee of the Whole because it affected a land grant road.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, and
Mr. McCRARY then explained that the
Whole object and purpose of the bill was to place
this Burnington and Missouri River railroad upon
the same footing as other branches of the Union
Pacific railroad, and to compel the latter to prorate with the Burlington road as it did with other
branches. The people on the line of this road demand it, because they are completely at the
mercy of the Union Pacific, and they are discriminated against.

Pending farther consideration, the morning
hour expired.

ACTIONS OF BOAMING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOLLMAN, of Ind., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill to appropriate \$25,000 to pay the expenses of the special committees appointed to visit the States of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida. Passed.

Mr. WOUD, of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to inform the House of any and all orders/directly emanasting from him or from any officer with reference to the employment of the army in the Southern States since August 1, 1876, together with the reports submitted by any sachofficer.

Mr. KASSON objected, and asked that the resolution lay over one day.

On motion of Mr. WELLS, of Texas, the President was requested to inform the House what negotiations are being made for the transfer of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory, and under what authority the transfer was made.

The House then, at 1:40 o'clock, adjourned.

New Orleans Baces. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—Third day of the races of the Louisiana Jockey Club Association. First race handicap hurdle, two miles, won by Port Leonard, beating Redding, Red Cloud and Wood land in the order named. Time, 3:49. iand in the order named. Time, 3:49.

Second race, one and three quarter miles, won by Clemmie, (b. g.,) Warjig second and George third. Time, 3:09/4.

Third race, mile beats, won by Bob Woodley, Cornenia second; four heats run; Cornelia took third heat. Time, 1:45, 1:46/4, 1:44/4, 1:47. The race was closely contested.

Receiver for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. ST. Louis, Dec. 7.—Celsus Price, State super-intendent of insurance, filed a petition in the Circuit Court to-day, asking that a receiver be appointed for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insur-ance Company, on account of its weak and unsafe condition. The appointment of receiver will probably be made to-morrow.

Explosion of a Boiler. DETROIT. Dec. 7 .- The large boiler of the Fros

Darnoir, Dec. 7.—Inc large boiler of the Frost Woodenware Works, in this city, exploded this morning, killing one man and badly injured two thers. The building was badly damaged. Loss about 426.000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment by the catastrophe. Base Ball League Expel the Mutuals CLEVELAY Dec. 7.—At the session o De Na tional Base Ball League to-day the N el and Athletic clubs were expelled by a m dimouse vote. One of the rules adopted was that provid-ing for uniforms and lively ball, with which all clubs must play.

Republican Local Nominations Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7 .- The Republican city convention renominated Wm S. Stokely for mayor. *Albert C. Roberts for receiver of taxes, and William Nelson West for city solicitor were also nominated.

Falling Through Ice. HARRISBURG, Dec. 7.-A girl named Pipp, bout ten years of age, broke through the ice of the canal this morning and was drowned:

Brakesman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railread Crushed to POTTSVILLE, PA., Dec. 7.-Last night John Leahy, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, while coupling cars at Palo Alto, was crushed to death.

Selling Pools in 'Frisco

Oronro, Dec. 7.—The tide is falling in the rive Duoro, and the freshet has slightly subside 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Pools on the for mile race were opened last evening. Molly M Carty sold as the favorite at \$155, the other ranging from \$10 to \$75, and the field selling \$75. Molly subsequently sold at \$120. RICHMOND, VA., Dec. 7.—George Sheckles, alias "Broken-Nose George," one of the Perry

robbers, arrested by Detective McDevitt is Washington, was to-night sentenced to sever years in the penitentiary for robbing G. & S. Owen & Co., of New York, of a lot of jewelry. Jovellar's Board of Charity to Aid Telegraphic Brevities, Cake's Alaska colliery, at Tamaqua, was de stroyed by an incendiary fire at one o'clock yes terday morning. Loss, \$25,000.

EUROPE.

PRANCE.

Einisterial Conference With the Pres ident-The Besignation of Certain Ministers Reconsidered. LONDON, Dec. 7 .- Reuter's Paris corr aphs that the Duke Deadiffret Pasuler, and M. M. Grevy and Dufaune had a con erence with President MacMahon this evening The Duke stated that if M. Dufaure had asked for a vote of confidence at least one hundred and eighty Senators would have supported the Mins-try. The Deputies also had no desire to defeat

RESIGNATION OF CABINET RECONSIDERED. He thought that because of their inexperience they had acted too hastily. He came to the con-clusion that the resignation of the Cabinetought, for the above reasons, to be considered word.

M. Grevy concurred with him, but thought it necessary that full consideration should be given M. Dufaure at first persisted in resigning, but ferwards consented to resume his portfolio i afterwards consented to resume his all his colleagues would do likewise.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held this evening to decide whether the Ministers should retain office, the President having suggested to them to remain. The Ceuncil, however, agreed to await full information as to the disposition of the parliamentary groups. In this connection, it is noticeable that the Ministry to-day obtained successee in both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

REOROANIZING DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

The Senate rejected a motion for the reorganization of the diplomatic service, which was opposed by the Duke Decares. The Deputies, by a vote of 200 to 200 negatived a motion introduced by the irreconcilable Radicals to adjourn the debate on the estimates until a new Cabinet is formed. At the close of the sitting of the Chrimberthe Bureaux of the Left conferred with M. Greavy on the crisis.

M. Greavy assured them concerning President MacMahon's thoroughly loyal constitutional attitude, as shown at the conference of Wednesday. M. Grevy, however, said the President's opinion was such that he would scarcely be willing to accept as ministers any politicians more inclined toward the Left than Marcere and Say.

ATTITUDE OF THE LEFT. REORGANIZING DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

ATTITUDE OF THE LEFT. The bureaux of the Left subsequently deliberated on the attitude to be observed with regard to maintaining the present Cabinet. No decision was reached, but the presidents of the bureaux were instructed to confer with the Ministers.

ENGLAND.

Her Majesty Accepts American Interprefation of Extradition Treaty.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Daily News prints the ellowing in official form: We understand Her Majesty's Government, after discussion with the United States Minister, have accepted the American interpretation of the extradition treaty. It s hoped that, now that the American interpretation of the treaty has been admitted, the United States will be willing to enter into a new treaty

enlarging the scope of extradition.

The News gives the following as the interpretation scoepted by England: That a prisoner surrendered for one offense may, after a fair trial for that offense, be at once rearrested in the country to which he has been delivered up, and put on his trial for any other crime for which he would be WINSLOW ESCAPED.

The same paper confirms the report that Win-slow got an inkling of what was going on and

ENGLAND NOT TOO PROUD TO ACKNOWLEDGE HER LONDON, Dec. 8.—The News editorially rejoices that the English Government have seen their mistake on the extradition question, and had the courage and candor to acknowledge it. PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE AT CONSTANTI-

The Times' Berlin dispatch says the following was the programme of yesterday's meeting at Constantinople: After a general discussion of reforms and guarantees Mr. White, British representative at Belgrade, and two other British consuls general, were to give evidence on the actual state of things. Some Turkish Christians were also to be heard. The preliminary meet-GENERAL IGNATIEFF PLEASED.

MANIFESTO TO THE BULGARIANS.

The Vienna dispatch to the News says the impending explanatory note by Gortschkoff will be preceded by a manifesto to the Bulgarians. The note will leave to Turkey the risk of forcibly opposing Russia's arowedly peaceful and disinterested occupation of her territory, which is undertaken solely to obtain a guarantee for the carrying out of reforms.

THE CZAR'S MANIFESTO.

Orders to March Into Boumania. LONDON, Dec. 8 .- The Standard's dispatch from Bucharest asserts that a manifesto by the Cuar has been already printed and distributed through-out the empire, ready for publication at a mo-ment's notice. The commanders of the Southern army have received orders to be ready to cros the Pruth into Roumania, where trains have bee engaged to transport the troops to the Danub

SERVIAN POLICE SEARCH AN AUSTRIAN STRAMER —AUSTRIA'S DEMAND FOR SATISFACTION.

LONDON. Dec. 7.—Reuter's correspondent at
Pesth telegraphs that the Servian police having
forcibly detained and searched an Austrian mail lemand for satisfaction, and two Austrian mor tors have been sent to Semlin to support the demand. The statement that Austria has decided to occupy Bosnia is declared upon trustworthy

LONDON. Dec. 7 .- A Reuter telegram from Bucharest says a panic has selved the population of Roumania, especially in the towns on the Danube. Many families have field, fearing im-Danube. Many families have field, fearing immediate invasion by the Turks. The newspaper Romanici is publishing leading articles to calm the public mind. It declares the fears of a Turkish invasion unfounded, as the best relations exist between Roumania and Turkey.

A Reuter dispatch from Raguss states that the demarkation commission has concluded its labors. Montenegro has consented to supply Nicsic with two month's provisions for three thousand persons.

sons.

Movements of Turkish troops on a large scale are going on in Herzegovina and Bosnia. PROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE. TROGRAMME OF THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINGFLE, Dec. 7.—The European plenipotentiaries held their first preliminary meeting upon the programme of the conference at the Russian embassy to-day. Much patriotic excitement prevails throughout Turkey, and the son of the best families are voluntarily enlisting.

AGRERMENT BETWEEN THE POWERS. AGREMMENT BETWEEN THE POWERS.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A Reuter's telegram from Coustantinople says the pienipotentiaries have had several separate interviews with each other. The Marquis of Salisbury particularly, previous to the preliminary meeting, had a long conference with Gen. Ignatieff. It is understood that an agreement between the Powers does not appear to be impossible. The plenipotentiaries will shortly have private audiences with the Salian.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE UNCHANGED. LONDON. December 7.—A Reuter's dispatch from St. Petersburg says the statement that Russia has issued a fresh circular concerning her policy at the conference is pronounced to be without foundation. On the question of occupation Russia's attitude remains precisely as it was at the close of last month, when it was announced from St. Petersburg, in a dispatch dated November 29, that autonomy for the Turkish provinces must be guaranteed; that occupation was the best means of rendering each guarantee efficacious; that Russia would prefer to have the other Powers participate in the occupation, but if they did not she would undertake it single-handed. Russia's official programme has not yet been submitted to the Powers, and will only be made known at the conference.

Preparations for War-Eighty Thou-sand Chassepot Rifles for Rou-mania. MADIA.

BUCHARRET, Dec. 7.—The Roumanian Government has ordered eighty thousand Chassepot rifles and the necessary ammunition from a Bel-

BELGRADE, Dec. 7.—The Serv 21 Gover has given fresh orders abroad for arms and am-NO MORE PURLOUGHS FOR RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN BELGRADE, Dec. 7.—The Sclavonian commit-tees in Russla have notified their representatives in Servia to cease getting passperts and furnish-ing money to enable Russian officers to leave Servia, as all those absent on furlough will return to Servia immediately.

Sufferers from the Hurricane and Inundation. HAVANA, Dec. 7.—Captain General Jovellar has created a board of charity to use all possible means to aid the peer sufferers from the hurricane and inundation.

There is no tidings whatever from the interior regarding the movements of General Martines Campos. CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

The Smallpox at Pembina, Canda.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a telegram from the collecter of customs at Pembina stating that the smallpox prevailed to an alarming extent in Manitoba, sent the following reply: "Refuse entry of robes, peltries and skin rom districts infested with smallpox, unless ac

Departure of the Florida Committee The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the felections in Florida left the city for that State last evening. Florida left the city for that State last evaning. The only change made since the committee was first announced is that Mr. Woodburn, of Nevada, takes the place of Mr. Garfield, excused. Mr. Wm. Dickson, a Democrat, well known in this city and in Philadelphia, accompanies the committee as sergeant-at-arms. Measrs, Dralley and Gilbert went with the committee as stemographers, and a clerk will be furnished in Florida.

Nominations by the Executive. Nominations by the Executive.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

Hiram Knowles, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montans.

To be United States Consuls—Isaac F, Shepard of Missouri, at Hankow; John C. Landreau, of Louisiana, at Santiago de Cuba; D. P. Fenner, of Louisiana, at Santiago de Cuba; D. P. Fenner, of Louisiana, at Guatemala; Enrique Calvert, at Garrucha, Spain; S. P. Bailey, jr., of Virginia, at Palermo.

To be Receivers of Public Moneys—Charles Reddeld, of Michigan, at Colfax, Wash. Ter., and George B. Smith, of New Mexico, at Santa Fe, N. M.

Robert C. Van Vilet, of New Jersey, to be second lieutemant 10th Infantry.

Hr. Hewitt at the White House.

Mr. Hewitt at the White House.
Chairman Hewitt, general manager of the
Democratic party, and Senator Randolph on
Wednesday night paid a visit to President Grant,
but they are not anxious to disclose what occurred
at that interview. Rumor had it yesterday that at that interview. Rumor had it yesterday that they presented a dispatch from Wade Hampton assuring the President that if the troops were withdrawn from Columbia quiet and good order would be restored at once, and all would be "merry as a marriage beli." They were, however, unable to give the President any satisfactory explanation of the presence of the rife clubs in Columbia, or exactly, how Mr. Hampton proposed to consumate his political milennium. It was further stated that the President hinted a suspicion that Hampton's peace might then be "the peace that the wolves give to the lambs;" and that he further informed them that that the troops would not be withdrawn until the legitimate authorities of the State gave assurance that they were no longer needed.

A Settler to Austrian Illegal Electors.

A Settler to Aspiring Illegal Electors. The following is the text of Mr. Howe's bill for restraining persons from acting or assuming to

restraining persons from acting or assuming to act as electors:

That every person who shall in any State cast a bellot for President and Vice President of the United States, or shall make or certify to any list of persons voted for an behalf of such State for President and Vice President, or shall direct or transmit any such certified list to the President of the Scnate, either by mail or measenger, or who shall deposit any such certified list with the judge of any district court within the United States, or who shall in any other way assume to act as elector for President and Vice President, without having been duly appointed to act in accordance with the law of such State, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$40,000 and be imprisoned not less than ten years.

Every person who shall bear any such certified list of persons voted for for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of Government, or shall deliver the same to the President of the Senate, knowing such list to be certified by persons not duly appointed so to act, shall be adjudged guilty of a felony, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five years. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Grover's Franck in Official Circles.

Grover's Frand in Official Circles. The action of the Democratic Governor and etary of State of Oregon, in granting a certificate to a Democratic elector, who constituted himself the electoral college of the State and much comment yesterday in Administration circles. The Attorney General is now engaged in an investigation of the laws and precedents bearing upon the subject. The view taken by members of the Cabinet is that the action of Governor Grover was in its very inception a gross violation of the American destrine as to the effect of a received by the halinghbilly of a person. of the American destrine as to the effect of a vacancy occasioned by the incligibility of a person receiving a majority of the votes cast. It has been decided repeatedly by the judicial tribunals of the States and of the United States that the person receiving the next highest number of votes is neitentified to recognition on the ground that this would be recognising a minority vote, which is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. An elaborate decision on this subject was rendered by Judge Strong, now of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is also shown by recent English decisions that the American doctrine is now also held there. The Attorney General is, therefore, of the opinion that the granting of the certificate to a person receiving a minority of the votes was null and void, and that the seal of the State does not remedy the illegality of Governor Grover's action. No apprehension is felt as to the ultimate result, though it is admitted that the case, as it now stands, adds to the complication of the Presidential question.

Capitol Notes. Mr. Morrison, of Ill., is generally called the Decoy Speaker." "Decoy Speaker."

The President received a large num ber of visitors yesterday, among whom were several Cabinet Ministers, Senators and Representatives.

Secretary Chandler was in the Senate Chamber yesterday for a few moments, and announced that 185 guns were to be fired in this city at an early day in honor of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. It is rumored that the keeper of the House restaurant has offered to furnish lunches to the Committee on Public Buildings and Ground free of charge as a douceur for his appointment

by them.

Hon. Abram S. Hewitt continues his frequent visits to the White House. He was with the President until a late hour last evening. The interview related to Southern affairs. Mr. Hewitt speaks of Gen. Grant in terms of unbounded

speaks of Gen. Grant in terms of unbounded praise.

Ladies accompanying members of Congress should see that they are recorded by the propering in the forthcoming edition of the "Congressional Directory," which is therecognized authority in making visits and issuing invitations. The indicates a Member's wife, the far Member's daughter, and the jother lady relatives or friends inmates of a Member's family.

Mr. Springer, of Ill., the new Democratic leader of the House since Mr. Randall was elevated to the Speaker's chair, is not destined to capty his new honors in peace. Mr. Scott Wike, also of Ill., is the latest aspirant for the leadership of his party on the floor. Mr. Springer is somewhat alarmed at the appearance of this formidable and unexpected competitor, and has not slept for several days.

days.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, made a motion to take a Senate bill from the Speaker's table yesterday and refer it by unanimous consent to the Committee on Pensions. Speaker Randall said that the motion could not be entertained, even if unanimous consent were given, as the joint rules of the two Houses prohibit it. This is the first decision made by Speaker Randall that the joint rules are in force, although it has been known for some time that he regarded them as in existence.

The Surgeon General sent a communication to

made by Speaker Randail that the joint rules are in force, although it has been known for some time that he regarded them as in existence.

The Surgeon General sent a communication to the House of Representatives yesterday, asking a continuance of the appropriation of \$12,500 for cars, support and medical treatment of transient paupers at Providence hospital, in this city. The appropriation is recommended on account of the large number of destitute strangers in this city who are dependent on charity. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

If an United States Senator were to be caught in an attempt to steal a horse, he would, unquestionably, he expelled from that body. The infamous Grover, now Governor of Oregon, who attempted to steal an electoral vate for Tilsien, is a Senator-elect, and will present himself for admission to that body. Can he be recognized by gentlemen having any pretention to honor? If a a Louisiana elector was offered \$100,000, how much did the Governor of Oregon receive?

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a meeting this morning, when the committee was divided into its sub-committees, in order to perform the work assigned them by the Senate in adopting Mr. Edmunds' resolution providing for an investigation into elections recently held in certain of the Southern States. The States whose elections are to be investigated are Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina. The sub-committees appointed to-day are to report to the full committee on Saturday as to the best way of conducting the investigation. The committee will not go to the different States, but will sit in Washington, being authorized to send for persons and papers.

The Oregon Question at the Capitol—The Oregon complication is naturally the town topic to-day. The Democrate in Congress generally refuse to commit themselves as to their countenance or approval of the action of Gov. Grover. Some of them, hovever, go se far as to say, that if the Republicans adeer to their determinatio

deciare that Tilden is elected, and for the reason that if the certificate of Mr. Cronin is recognised Tilden will have 155 votes. The Republicans are equally non-committal. The impression is, however, that the President of the Senate will refuse to accept the certificate of Cronin, the Democrat, and will recognize only as the legal returns those presented by the Republican electors.

Departmental Notes. Government receipts a torday-Internal reve-National bank notes received yesterday at the Treasury for redemption amounted to \$794,295.

Revenue Appointments.—A. E. McCullough has been appointed revenue storekeeper for the First district of Texas, and J. P. McDaniel, gauger for the Fifth district of Virginia. At the close of business yesterday the followin were the balances in the Treasury: Currency \$10,505,750; special deposits of legal tenders for re-demption of certificates of deposit, \$11,620,09 coin, \$73,093,971; including coin certificates, \$35 522,100; outstanding legal tenders, \$356,911,000. Naval Orders—Commodore George H. Cooper, ordered as light house inspector of the Third district, ist January; Surgeon E. S. Bogert, to the Franklin; Commodore A. C. Rhine, detached from duty as light-house inspector of the Third district, let January, and placed on waiting A BRISK DIVORCE MARKET

NO. 10.

LOVING NEITHER WISELY NOR WELL the Courts Tearing Asunder the Nup-

tial lies of Unhappy Couples Who Looked not Before they Leaped— Marriage Indeed a Lottery—The Story of Blighted Lives and Crushed Mopes-Washington's Contribution to Breakfast-Table Gossip. The desire of unhappy couples for freedom from their matrimonial obligations seems to be on the increase in Washington, and the cases multiply with astonishing rapidity. In the face of this sad condition of society, tending toward demoralization, it is cheering to notice a contrasting and brighter picture. Youth, with Its buoyant, confiding nature, appears to entertain a more hopeful view of the future, and the young men and women embrace matrimony with a sect that must be refreshing in the extreme, and causes the gouty bachelors and shriveled up old

misspent years. While the happy side of the scene is the most inviting to gaze upon, still, on this occasion, the sad one, unfortunately, is to receive chief attention.

While numerous suits are entered daily at the clerk's office the time was when applications for divorce were rare indeed. Now, however, it has become almost a daily occurrence, and it is not Yesterday failed to prove an exceptional day, and ere the office closed at least one person, heartwounded, and mind unresting in peace, came in to find a judge that would pour oil on the

maids to review their lives, and mourn over many

troubled waters and give solace to an uneasy Mrs. Doing vs. Mr. Doing.

Mary A. Doing petitioned for divorce from James R. Doing, and the story of her declaration can be related in a few words. Almost twentytwo years ago, in the town of Clyde, Sandusky county, Ohio, when both being youthful and fair to look upon, and having that attachment for each other that emanates from true love, this couple took upon themselves the vow "that they would forsake all others and cling unto each other so long as they both should live."

Peace and content were companions with them at their fireside in the, Buckeye State, and it would seem that the anticinated bilss of wedded life was being fulfilled. But at an unlooked-for moment the transformation came. Remeving to this city after the fall of the autumn leaves in 1874, they took up the old manner of living, but it did not continue long, and on the threshold of black winter the petitioner realised to her sorrow that she was a deserted wife. Without notice, cause or provocation, her husband, who had two years ago, in the town of Clyde, Sandusky that she was a deserted wife. Without notice, cause or provocation, her husband, who had been once attentive and watchful, willfully abandoned her and departed, she knew not whither, leaving her penniless, to the sympathy and care of a cold and hearless world. She worked and plodded on, eking out a bare-existence, hoping for his return, but finally those hopes were crushed by ascertainin: that he had gone to the State of Indiana and there established his perpetual home. Therefore she prays the court to give her divorce.

Mrs. Bayliss vs. Mr. Bayliss. Mary Ellen Bayliss is her name. In December, 864, she married Henry M. Bayliss. She was hen a young, confiding woman, and would have s soon believed in the falling of the stars to arth as that her liege lord would wander astray from the rosy path of innocence, much less deal with her harshly. But the brightness of the honeymoon had scarcely departed ere shadows of sorrow crept in upon her young married life. For fourteen months she had tasted the bligs of home and become interfected, with its experience.

sorrow crept in upon her young married life. For fourteen months she had tasted the bliss of home and become intoxicated with its sweetness, and prayed that it might continue always. But, alas! while she enjoyed the cup of contentment her husband was sipping another, far more dangerous, and possessing a charm that in the end would destroy a peaceful home. It exerted its power early, and when the influence was upon the man he forgot wife and vows of protection, and inflicted upon the gentle Mary Elleu unbearable cruelty and fiendish abuse.

As time passed on happiness departed, and the home became everything else but an abode of peace, and finally in 1872 the man, wodded to his love for drink, abandoned the wife to a living of her own seeking. From that time to the present no tidings of hir whereabouts have been obtained, and not one per my of aid has he contributed to the support of the deserted woman. The judge yesterday, after hearing the touching story, granted her the decree of divorce prayed for.

Mrs. Lantel vs. Mr. Lantel.

Mrs. Lantel vs. Mr. Lantel. Katharine Fraudenberger, in 1865, was a bright Katharine Fraudenberger, in 1855, was a bright, rosy-cheeked girl of German extraction, and enjoyed the society of a large circle of friends. Many gallants displayed their admiration for her, but of them all she singled out Benjamin Lantel as the most likely and suitable companion for her future life. She believed his pledges of devotion and constancy, and was charmed with the prospect of a happy home. On November 3, 1865, the minister was called in, the blushing bride was prepared and the name Froudenberger was changed to that of Lantel. Then followed congratulations and the wedding feast. What could be mere anspicious of a brilliant inture? Time moved along: it always does. So did the Lantel family, and from two it grew to five, three children having come is to swell the family circle. Whether the responsibilities became too great, and the supporting of the minor Lantels a heavy contract, is unknown, but it is certain that about this time the head of the family contracted/dissipated habits. He not only got intoxicated, but, weeful to relate, virited places of unchaste repute and associated with improper companions, and finally became so degraded in his conduct as to cause his wife out of respect to herself and children to leave him. This failed to bring about a change, and she determined no longer to have any connection whatever with him. She sned for a divorce, and the decree in her favor was made yesterday. oked girl of German extraction, and e

Mr. Killmon Vs. Mrs. Killmon. On the 8th of September, 1868, William H. Killmon was married to Emily B. Mitchell, at waigh at E church, by Rev. George C. Alexaham, and everybody present went into ecstacles
over the bride and groom, their fine appearance
and how well they were suited for each other.
At that time no one dreamed aught else but a
happy, successful voyage for the pair just budding into wedded life. Yet the change o'er the
spirit of their dreams came at last, and that
when least anticipated. Killmon, accepting the
advice of Horace Greeley, "went West," and the
yeung wife, not wishing to be left behind, accompanied him. They penetrated almost to
the western border of the continent, and
finally anchored in San Francisco, California.
Here they remained until April, 1874, when the
husband, discontented with his business, and
thinking he would succeed better elsewhere, decided to come East, and made arrangements to
do so. Just before starting he discovered that the
wife was missing and was nowhere to be found.
She had acquiesced in the change of location at
the time it was proposed, but when, the hour for
ceparture came she was absent and has not yet
been visible to the husband's naled aye. He came
away from San Francisco without her, and, thinking that he had lived a sufficient time from her
as to entitle him to a divorce, made application,
and yesterday a decree was made in his favor, and
he is once more a free man. Thus endeth the first
chapter of matrimonial infelicities. am, and everybody present went into ecstacles

Brent Bearrested in London, and Held for Surrender to the United States-He is Willing to Return Without Waiting for the Law's Red Tape-The Forgers, Winslow and

Gray, Escape.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—There is very little doubt that Brent will be extradited at the end of fifteen days. The demand for a great was made to Sir James Ingham by Home Office on the 27th of November, but as Brent was with his regiment at Canterbury barracks, and could be regiment at Canterbury barracks, and could be kept under surveillance, and as his arrost might, become known to Winslew and Gray, he was not arrested until it had been pretty satisfactorily ascertained that Winslow and Gray had de-camped. Detective Shore took a warrant to Canterbury on Saturday last, and apprehended Brent, who said, when arrested, that he knew there would be an agreement between the Gov-ernments of Great Britain and the United States On Monday Mr. Hoppin deposed before Sir-James Ingham, as stated in a previous dispatch. Detective Shore deposed to arresting Brent at Queenstown in March last, and to hearing the evidence received upon which Sir Thomas Henry

emmitted him; also, to the arrest at Canter America.

America.

Brent said: "All I have to say is that I was three months in the House of Detention, and released because the Government could not come to an arrangement about extradition. On my release authorized Detective Shore to roturn a draft, my money, watch, rings, &c., to the Merchants' National Hank of New York. I should

to an a result of the control of the milited the princular consistence satisfactory consisted on evidence satisfactory. Thomas Henry.

Winslow and Gray are supposed to have gone where they cannot be extradited, but English detectives and United States representatives are still endeavoring to trace them.

Seizure of Smuggled Cigara. NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Special Treasury Agent Brackett seized over 5,000 smuggled cigars on the Havana eteamer Columbus to-day. A lurther search will be made. Beath of an Editor.

NEW YORK, Dec. ?.—Edward T. Sears, LL.D., of New York, editor and proprietor of the "Na-tional Quarterly Review," died this evening. Death of a Prominent Savannah Mer-

chant.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7 .- Octavne Cohen, a promis-